Julian's youth group was camping in a national forest in Tennessee. The youth leaders wanted to be sure that everyone could identify the poisonous snakes in the area and learn how to avoid being bitten by them. They invited a park ranger to the evening campfire to discuss snakes and prevention safety.

"The most common poisonous snakes in this area include the copperhead, rattlesnake, and water moccasin, otherwise know as the cottonmouth," he said. He then showed the group pictures of each kind of snake and told them how to recognize them.

"Snakes do not want to bite you because they cannot eat you.

They would rather save their venom to catch prey," he continued.

"Snakes will usually attempt to get away or to scare you away before biting."

One of the leaders asked, "What precautions should we take?"
"First of all, wear high-top leather boots and loose pants. Let the cuff
hang on the outside of your boot," the ranger instructed. "Second, do
not sleep on the ground unless you want a snake to snuggle in beside
you to keep warm!" The group laughed, but some people shrieked
with horror.

The ranger continued, "Keep an eye out at all times so that you don't surprise a snake. Many bites occur when the snake is surprised. Check the other side of logs before you step over them. If you are climbing, never reach with your hand into an area you cannot see."

"What should you do if you are bitten?" asked one of the campers.

"The first thing you should do is make sure you were actually bitten. Often the snake either does not penetrate the skin with his fangs or does not inject poison," he explained. "Try to get a good look at the snake, but do not try to catch it. The frightened snake may bite you again!"

"Is it true that you should not run after you have been bitten?"
Julian asked.

"Yes," the ranger replied. "You should get to the doctor as quickly as possible, but try to remain calm. Do not exert yourself. The faster your heart beats the more quickly your blood pumps. This will make the poison spread more quickly."

"Should you cut the bite open with a pocket knife and suck the poison out like they do in the Western movies?" another member of the group asked, jokingly.

"Usually that makes a more serious injury than the snakebite itself!" was the answer.

When the meeting was over, the campers returned to their tents to go to sleep. All over the campsite, Julian could hear the sound of sleeping bags being zipped wide open. Everyone was checking for unwelcome guests!

Julian's youth group was camping in a national forest in	10
Tennessee. The youth leaders wanted to be sure that everyone could	21
identify the poisonous snakes in the area and learn how to avoid being	34
bitten by them. They invited a park ranger to the evening campfire to	47
discuss snakes and prevention safety.	52
"The most common poisonous snakes in this area include the	62
copperhead, rattlesnake, and water moccasin, otherwise know as the	71
cottonmouth," he said. He then showed the group pictures of each kind	83
of snake and told them how to recognize them.	92
"Snakes do not want to bite you because they cannot eat you.	104
They would rather save their venom to catch prey," he continued.	115
"Snakes will usually attempt to get away or to scare you away before	128
biting."	129
One of the leaders asked, "What precautions should we take?"	139
"First of all, wear high-top leather boots and loose pants. Let the cuff	153
hang on the outside of your boot," the ranger instructed. "Second, do	165
not sleep on the ground unless you want a snake to snuggle in beside	179
you to keep warm!" The group laughed, but some people shrieked	190
with horror.	192
The ranger continued, "Keep an eye out at all times so that you	205
don't surprise a snake. Many bites occur when the snake is surprised.	217
Check the other side of logs before you step over them. If you are	231
climbing, never reach with your hand into an area you cannot see."	243
"What should you do if you are bitten?" asked one of the	255
campers.	256
"The first thing you should do is make sure you were actually	268
bitten. Often the snake either does not penetrate the skin with his fangs	281

or does not inject poison," he explained. "Try to get a good look at the	296
snake, but do not try to catch it. The frightened snake may bite you	310
again!"	311
"Is it true that you should not run after you have been bitten?"	324
Julian asked.	326
"Yes," the ranger replied. "You should get to the doctor as	337
quickly as possible, but try to remain calm. Do not exert yourself. The	350
faster your heart beats the more quickly your blood pumps. This will	362
make the poison spread more quickly."	368
"Should you cut the bite open with a pocket knife and suck the	381
poison out like they do in the Western movies?" another member of the	394
group asked, jokingly.	397
"Usually that makes a more serious injury than the snakebite	407
itself!" was the answer.	411
When the meeting was over, the campers returned to their tents	422
to go to sleep. All over the campsite, Julian could hear the sound of	436
sleeping bags being zipped wide open. Everyone was checking for	446
unwelcome guests!	448